BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863. NO. 250.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Arrival of Truce Boat—Raid on Bristol.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night, with Commissioner Meredith aboard, also Brig. Gen. Kemper, who has been exchanged for General Graham. No late papers received by the boat. Commissioner Ould proceeded down the river this morning on the steamer *Schultz*, to meet Gen. Meredith and arrange terms for the resumption of the regular exchange of prisoners. Another boat will arrive to-morrow.

Official information was received last night of a Yankee raid into Bristol, Tenn. It is reported that a large portion of the town was burnt.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—Nothing unusual going on. Monitors and *Ironsides* are within the bar. One Monitor was towed out to-day. The enemy's works on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength and extent.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21—Weather clear and cool. Our batteries were firing on the enemy steadily all last night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—Quiet has continned to-day.

From the Rapidan.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—Passengers by the Central train report all quiet in the direction of the Rapidan. No further indication of a purpose of the enemy to cross the river, but persons generally well informed believe the fight will take place this week.

A Glorious Victory in Tennessee.

CHICKAMUAGA RIVER, 20th Sept. via. RINGGOLD, Sept. 21.—*Gen. S. Cooper:* After two days hard fighting we have driven the enemy after a desperate resistance from his several positions and now hold the field, but he still confronts us. Losses heavy on both sides, especially so in officers. We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery, and some 2,500 prisoners.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.

From Bristol and East Tennessee.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21.—The enemy 1,300 strong entered Bristol on Saturday meeting with only a feeble resistance. They destroyed the new Commissary Buildings containing about one hundred barrels of flour and a small quantity of bacon, and gutted several stores. About three miles this side of Bristol they destroyed a bridge and tore up a few rails and then went back to the force threatening Saltville. Jones whipped the enemy at Zollicoffer, ten miles West of Bristol, on Sunday, and it is reported that Gen. Williams being in their rear, captured the entire retreating force, said to number twenty-four hundred. Last rumor needs confirmation, but Jones' victory doubtless true.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.

A special dispatch to the *Examiner*, dated Abingdon, Friday, says that Colonel Foster, commanding 1,500, attacked Colonel Carter, of the First Tennessee cavalry, five hundred strong, at Kingston, 25 miles west of Bristol. Carter fell back fighting and sent a courier to Jones for reinforcements. None were sent. At 10 Saturday morning Carter retired slowly through Bristol, fired upon by the pursuing enemy, who, with yells, dashed into Bristol. The Yankees destroyed the Confederate storehouse and stores, valued at $2,000. Stragglers gutted some stores and private residences. The Yankees left Bristol Saturday evening.

REFUGEES.

Under this head the *Missippian* has the following excellent article:

We see them almost everywhere. We meet them on the cars, on the streets and in the hotels. They are to be seen of all ages, sexes, conditions and callings. They have fled from persecution, from bondage and a set of men who left them homeless, pennilless, and many indeed, without a change of clothing. They are wandering about obtesting clemency and seeking somekind of employment by which to support themselves honestly and independently. We pity, we sympathize with these poor wonderers, whose adhesion to our common cause was so firm and unflinching as to force them to abandon everything and throw themselves upon the charity of those in places of safety and secure from all present danger. This charity, this tender consideration and hospitality is as cold as the wailing winds of Winter, and would freeze the unfortunate exiles into icicles but that a heart is occasionally found wherein there beats a spark of magnanimity and philanthropy. Many people forget that the war still rages and that they themselves may, ere the rise and fall of many suns, be found away from home and its comforts, away from friends and kindred ties—seeking shelter, food and some occupation among strangers, when they will see the force of the old aphorism.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The refugees have sacrificed everything in behalf of our country—you comparatively nothing—they have lost every resource—you have all still left—they are without a shelter for their devoted heads, unless it be procured at a fabulous price, while you have your own quiet home which costs you a mere trifle. Yet when one comes to you seeking for admission, willing to pay a fair price for his stay, he is generally refused, occasionally received, with intimations that he is an unwelcome guest, and that as he may not be able to pay the enormous price of board, his absence would be much more satisfactory than his company. Such we are sorry to say, and we blush to make the announcement, is the case, with isolated exceptions, all over the country. Self, self, seems to be far in the preponderance everywhere. The people are besotted with selfishness, and have hearts so hardened, that the eye is blind, and the ear deaf to the calls of common humanity. Well do we remember that in the Spring of '62, when women and children had to fly from the Yankee shells then being hurled into Vicksburg, that the people of the surrounding country, with an occasional exception, received them so reluctantly that this year the citizens resolved to stand their chances in caves sooner than force themselves upon so inhospitable a people. History furnishes no instances of more self-sacrifice than exhibited by the people of Vicksburg, but those of the country were so absorbed in dollars and cents that they forget the duty they owed the cause, and the citizens who, in order that we might gain the dear boon of liberty surrendered up everything. We have recently seen the homes of many of these "mercenary patriots." They are under Yankee rule now, without a fence, a horse, mule, wagon or negro, and worse than all, without an ounce of meat or bread save as the Yankees issue it to them. Such is the situation of these once wealthy, independent haughty planters, who thought their day of tribulation and trial would never come. Such a people can expect nothing better, and unless the example cited is taken as a warning, similar results may elsewhere be expected. We must alleviate the wants of one another, regardless of cost, so long as we are able, remembering that it is a sacred duty, and that unless we are successful in the present struggle, all our ill-gotten gains will be perfectly valueless. The duty we owe to the hopeless is plain and unmistakable, and whenever we fail to care for them a swift and just retribution must, so sure as our cause is right, sweep along, impoverishing and destroying in its path.

THE SURRENDER AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Bristol (Tenn.) *Advocate* contains some particulars of the surrender of the Confederate force at Cumberland Gap. It says:

It is with deep mortification that we announce the unconditional surrender of Cumberland Gap to the Federal forces on Wednesday, the 7th inst. According to the best information we can gather there were 2,100 men in the garrison when it was surrendered. It is reported, however, that something near a thousand refused to comply with the surrender, and made their escape. Of these latter it is said that some two hundred belonged to Col. Slemp's (64th Va.) regiment. Our loss in stores, arms, etc., must be considerable. Among them was Leyden's battery, of the 9th Georgia battalion—one of the most splendid batteries in the service. It was presented to the Confederacy by the merchants of Liverpool, and was stationed near this place for several weeks during the past summer. That splendid company, the Gilmer Grays, who were stationed here last winter, are said to be among the captured. But we will not persist in narrating the sickening details. We do not pretend to speak advisedly, but the thing is regarded in intelligent circles here as being one of the most disgraceful occurrences of the war. The garrison is said to have been in command of Gen. Frazier, of whom we know nothing.

That noble regiment, the 1st Tenn., which had been recently placed on detached service in the vicinity of the gap, were ordered to this place, and took up their line of march hither on Sunday morning before the surrender, and reached here on last Sabbath. It is understood, since their arrival here, that the Yankees pursued them near Jonesville, Va.

As to the probable result of this surrender of the gap, we will not speculate further than to say that we are fearful that the enemy will prosecute his journey to the Salt Works. There is a turnpike road from the gap to Estillville, thence there are two parallel turnpikes to Saltville—one by way of Lebanon and Hayton's Gap, the other through the Poor Valley and by way of Abingdon. It is certainly a matter of vital importance that our authorities and people still look to the protection of this interest.

Nothing very important "from the front" since our last issue. In upper East Tennessee Maj. Gen. Jones is in command. There was brisk skirmishing on Monday, and on Tuesday evening two wounded Confederates and four Yankee prisoners were brought up from below Jonesboro', where they were wounded and captured.

From later intelligence, received by the *Advocate*, the following list of regiments at the Gap is obtained:

The garrison consisted of four regiments, viz: 55th Ga., 64th Va., 62d and 64th North Carolina, a portion of Laden's artillery, Capt. Barnes's company, of Ga.; also, Fain's Tennessee battery, commanded by Lt. Conner. The enemy's force at the Gap was commanded by Gen. Burnside in person. He left the Gap on Friday with his and Gen. Shackelford's brigade for Knoxville, leaving only two regiments to guard the Gap, the 104th and 98th Ohio. Up to Saturday morning the enemy had made no move up the Virginia Valley outside of their picket lines. Only about 300 of our forces escaped, the larger portion of whom were of Col. Slemp's command.

THE RAMS.—As much has been said about the iron-clad fleet fitting out in England for the use of the Confederacy, we copy the following from the Manchester *Examiner*, Aug. 31, relative to two that have been launched:

One of the two iron steam rams built by Messrs. Layard at Berkenhead was launched at their works on Saturday, August 20, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who were freely admitted into the yard.

The vessel launched Saturday was christened the El Monasser, or Victory; her consort, launched a few weeks ago, being named the El Toussan. When launched, both vessels bore the English flag astern and the French flag amidships.

Each are 230 feet long, 42 beam and 19 feet deep. Their measurement is 1,850 tons, and their engines are 350-horse power. They are plated with four and a half inch iron on a teak backing of great thickness, bolted on to the frame of the ship, which supports the inner shell.

The decks are also iron plated, and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge, so as to be thrown down in action. Each "ram" is pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupola towers on Capt. Cole's plan, with two guns to each cupola. Their bows projected under the water so as to form a "ram." The iron plates are so beautifully planned and fitted, that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not.

The cupolas are fore and aft the engine house, and have an extreme range nearly fore and aft the vessel. Each "ram" is bark rigged, having the lower masts and yards of iron. When launched, the El Monasser was taken into the 450 feet graving dock, alongside her consort, the El Toussan, which is expected to be ready for sea in about a month.

FEMALE SOLDIERS.—There is quite a passion among some of the girls to get in the army. The Knoxville *Register*, now published at *Atlanta*, says:

There is much anxiety manifested on the street to detect the pretty girl who, it is said, smokes a cigar and has been seen with tobacco in her hand at one of our hotels. She is resolved to be a soldier and on yesterday applied to a Captain of our acquaintance for a place in his command. We are told that she appears in the plain apparel of a Confederate soldier; and yet may be recognised by her graceful easy carriage, by her musical voice and fair complexion. A soldier wholly beardless is now closely watched and even the city police are very curious. We have often heard buxom girls express the wish that their sex would admit of their participation in the glories, hardships and adventures of military life. It is not strange that now and then we find Eve's daughters breaking through the conventionalities of revolutionary life, and assuming a position and duties for which men are accustomed to think them but ill-adapted.

NO BACON, NO WHERE!—It has been said again and again that there was no bacon in this county—all gone, or just enough for the use of owners.

Now, we understand the Agent in this city, for getting supplies for the Government, has in the past two weeks, swapped more than seven thousand pounds of Sugar for Bacon—pound for pound. No bacon here to sell, but plenty to swap off for sugar! Oh! how this world is given to—loving sugar.—*Milledgeville Union.*

MILITARY NOTICES.

Exchange Notice, No. 6.
RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE OFFICERS and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brigadier General Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas Regiment.
5. The officers and men of Waul's Legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

RO. OULD,
Sept 16-6t Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
Will meet at the town of Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 21st instant; at Wilson, in Wilson county, on the 23d, and at Goldsboro, in Wayne county, on the 24th, for the purpose of examining all persons belonging to the 27th, 28th, 33d, 34th and 35th Regiments of Militia, who claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 12-t18S Surg. Gen. N. C.

ARTILLERY HORSES NEEDED.

I AM CALLED UPON FOR TWO HUNDRED ARTILLERY HORSES for immediate service, which I am INSTRUCTED to procure. I have appointed Messrs. Wm. F. Askew and Jas. M. Harris of Raleigh, and Mr Jno. Blacknall, of Henderson, as my agents to PURCHASE IF POSSIBLE. I beg all persons having horses suited for such purpose to consult with my above named agents.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Raleigh, Sept. 17–3t Maj. & Chief Pur. Q. M., Dist. N. Carolina.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS FORCES US TO close our house on the 22d instant.

We have neither bottles, jugs, casks or barrels for sending water to invalids. BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 16-1w.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
J. GARDNER.
Aug. 21-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 6-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM ENGINE of 20 Horse Power, and a good Cylinder Boiler 32 feet long and 36 inches diameter. Also, if desired, all the fixtures of a Circular Saw Mill.

ALSO, 32 feet of very good Shafting, 3 inches in diameter, with couplings.

If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be offerred to the highest bidder on the 23d day of September next. Terms cash; delivery on and after the 1st day of October. HENRY E. COLTON.
Kerosene Oil Works, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 16-5t*

FARM FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, LYING 12 miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the county of Wake, 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land is well fenced—no houses on the place. The tract will be sold at $15 an acre if application be made soon. Call on or address CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept 14-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROLina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17–1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 10-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 0
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 0

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Caston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square bulid and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail off the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31–Mds5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer,
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Auction Sales—High Prices, &c.

We see the Virginia Legislature has a bill before it to suppress or regulate in some way sales by auction. We don't know that legislation will make the matter any better, but we know that the sale of bacon, flour and meal at auction, in this city, has been the means of raising the market up to an alarming extent. The holders of bacon and meal, not content with the dollar a pound that could be commanded in the market for the former and six and seven dollars a bushel for the latter, must try small—very small lots at auction, and the consequence is that when a lot of bacon is put up at auction every man who wants to buy thinks there is not another pound in the Confederacy, the bidders go completely mad over this supposed last "grease spot," and the advance is such as to preclude the possibility of the worthy poor getting any at all.

A farmer comes in with his bacon. He has heard it was $1:00 to $1:25 a pound, and thinking that a tremendous price, he hurries in with what little he has to spare. He comes to market and enquires the price, when he is told that a much higher figure has been obtained at auction; he refuses to sell for what, before, he was anxious to take, leaves it with an auctioneer, and in a day or two you may see a crazy crowd contending for a few pieces of bacon in front of one of the auction stores. The same may be said of meal, flour, salt and other articles the people must have or starve. Ordinarily we believe in the greatest latitude in trade and everything else, consistent with law and good order, but we are satisfied that if the Assembly, at the next session, will suppress all sales at auction, of provisions, the result will be beneficial to the people at large. We do not envy the man who puts up bacon, flour or meal at auction, because he is not satisfied with the extraordinary prices these articles command at the regular market; but it is folly to talk about patriotism, charity, brotherly love or brotherly kindness now. These characteristics were fashionable and popular before the war, but now they are at a discount, and any one who expects to see them return, during the war, will find himself greatly mistaken. There are exceptions—shining examples of just men; men who are laboring for the cause of independence and to relieve the poor—but they are so few and so far apart that the light that radiates from one is lost in darkness before you reach another. If there is enough to keep the people from starving at any price there is enough at a reasonable price, and those who hold their provisions above a reasonable price now, are not only enemies to the cause of the South but to humanity. We know the extortioner is ready to cry out that the currency is worth nothing. Granted, and why? You and the horde to which you belong, by establishing the present high prices for the necessaries of life have done more than all agencies put together to depreciate the currency and cause the people to lose confidence in it. The soldier has to work and suffer for eleven dollars a month, and all articles of home production ought to be kept at a corresponding standard. Had it been not one half the amount in circulation would have been issued, the debt of the Confederacy would not have been half so much as it is, the poor would be able to live, the war would be more popular and our prospects much brighter. We want no better evidence that a man has no confidence in either the currency or the government than to see him receive thirty dollars for a barrel of corn, or seven or eight dollars for a bushel of potatoes. With potatoes at eight to ten dollars a bushel, how is the poor soldier's family to live on the eleven dollars a month which he receives? The soldier is not paid in gold; why then demand gold prices for all the necessaries of life? The fact is patriotism has not only fled the land, but honesty is at a discount. The man who sells his bacon at two dollars and corn at thirty may cry war until doomsday, but we tell him he is an enemy to the government, and is doing more to subjugate us than the Yankee who is helping to butcher and rob us. We talk plainly but the subject demands it. And we tell our farming friends in all candor, that unless they come down a button hole or two in the way of prices, before they can make another crop they will be a subjugated people. Mark our prediction. The war cannot continue and will not continue with all articles of provisions and shoes and clothing at starving prices, let the consequences of failure be what they may. The soldiers in the field are doing their duty, and if the people at home would do theirs the currency could be sustained, the cause maintained and our independence finally won, but without a speedy and marked change on the part of producers and speculators, the cause is gone and we are a ruined and degraded people.

So great is the tendency to avarice that we should not be surprised to see every piece of wood that comes to the city hawked at the highest bidder before Christmas. The price of this indispensable article is such already, that the very poor have to go to the woods and pick up brushwood to do their little cooking. The condition of the poor in this city is deplorable now, and without help from some quarter many must starve during the coming winter.

Those who have to spare must help the poor or bread riots are inevitable, and we appeal to those who have the means to afford relief to take the necessary steps at once: and when the Assembly meets we hope it will consider these and other matters, and take such steps for the relief of the people as to that body may seem right and proper.

Chattanooga.

Chattanooga is a town of some importance, situated on the South bank of the Tennessee river, on the great railroad thoroughfare from Charleston to Memphis and Nashville, near the line that divides Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama. When General Bragg fell back from Murfreesboro and Tullahoma he made this his headquarters until threatened on his left flank by Rosecrans, when he fell back into Georgia leaving Chattanooga an easy prey to the enemy. About the same time that Rosecrans occupied Chattanooga Burnside marched into Knoxville, and thus the whole of East Tennessee passed, let us hope only temporarily, from our hands. As Bragg fell back Rosecrans threw a heavy force down Wills' Valley, in Northern Gergia, to his left, and the retreat continued to near Rome and Kingston, some sixty miles above Atlanta. Here, being reinforced, Bragg moves forward and in turn Rosecrans falls back upon Chattanooga, and at last accounts skirmishing was going on about Ringgold, a small town on the railroad some sixteen miles from Chattanooga, and both armies were supposed to be drawn up for a general engagement.

Such was the situation at last accounts, and from it the reader can draw his own conclusions. General Bragg has been largely reinforced, his men are in fine spirits and confident of victory should a battle ensue. Our impression is that we are nearly as strong in numbers as the enemy, and our own confidence is strong and decidedly in favor of victory, but let us not be too sanguine or too sure of success. If we are victorious we shall have great cause to be thankful, for the effect will be to restore confidence among our people while it will depress and weaken the enemy; but if defeated let us make up our minds to bear it like men. The fate of the Confederacy does not depend and must not depend upon the issue of one battle. We must not expect always to be victorious. So far, as far as fighting is concerned, we have a most glorious record, for our flag has floated in triumph and victory much oftener than it has trailed in the dust, and if the people at home will only forget self and perform their duty to the country as the soldiers in the field are doing theirs, we have but little to fear.

A fight may be expected at or near Chattanooga at any moment, and when it does take place we hope for and expect a victory, but let the result be what it may let us be prepared for it. If we are victorious let us be thankful, and if a disaster unexpectedly overtake us let us not despond or give way but go to work at once to repair the damage and overcome the bad effects that a defeat is too likely to produce.

Chattanooga is now the centre of interest—the great theatre of the fall campaign. Let us be patient, wait and hope.

N. C. Brigades.—Brigadier-General William W. Kirkland has been assigned to the command of the Brigade known as Pettigrew's, composed of the 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d Regiments, N. C. Troops. We learn that Brig-General Robert D. Johnston will be assigned to the command of the Brigade formerly commanded by General Alfred Iverson, viz: the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 23d Regiments.

We were informed by Chief Justice Pearson, yesterday, that the other Judges would meet him here to-day to decide a question of *habeas corpus* which involves the right of the authorities to call out the Home Guard for any other duty than to meet invasion or suppress insurrection. It is contended that hunting deserters is no part of the duties of the Home Guard as organized under the bill of the Legislature. The case is an important one. We look for the decision with interest.

We saw Col. D. K. McRae, Esq., on the streets yesterday for the first time since his return from Europe, in fine health and spirits. Mr. McRae has been abroad on a mission for the government. We had but little conversation with him and have no means of knowing what his opinions are relative to the feeling abroad as regards the confederacy.

Frost made its appearance in this city and vicinity on yesterday morning, but not with sufficient severity to injure vegetation to any considerable extent.

We learn that Gen. Smith, Governor elect of Virginia, was in this city on yesterday.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AT RICHMOND, LA.

The Atlanta *Appeal* has a letter from Jackson, Miss., dated Sept. 1st, from which we take the following extract:

A rumor from the front, tolerably well authenticated, reports a gallant but terrible affair at Richmond, La. It appears that that city was garrisoned by three thousand negro soldiers, commanded by white officers. The Confederates under whose command it is not material, attacked the place, defeated the enemy and gave no quarters to the garrison. A white captain was the only person who escaped—all the rest being killed. The war is assuming a most horrible phase, but, thank God, the Confederacy is still acting on the defensive. The act of arming our servants against us, of itself, would have been enough to justify indiscriminate slaughter of both negro and white, but when it is found that our enemies cannot or do not, control their negro soldiers; when they allow them to wander over the country in squads, stealing from white and black, and murdering quiet citizens at pleasure, we are forced, in self-defense, into extreme measures. We cannot fight the brutal enemy who is desolating our country. We must hunt the savage beasts till the country is clear of them. It may be that this affair at Richmond is greatly exaggerated, but such scenes must occur soon, unless the enemy changes his war policy entirely.

Late news from Natchez is received. The Yankees had some fifteen thousand men there. Raiders, equipped with wagons depart and arrive daily, bringing in cotton and negroes. Healthy men are forced to come, and are at once put into the service. Women and children are allowed to come in, the wagons carrying them and what they wish to bring away from their masters. When they arrive at Natchez they are put in pens or tents, and allowed to shift for themselves. Large numbers of them die daily from exposure to sun, rain, and damp nights. The fate of the poor negro when his Yankee friends reach him, is indeed a hard one.

GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

The *Appeal* of the 15th says:

The result of Gen. Forrest's movements against the column of the enemy that was endeavoring to penetrate the country on the line of the State road, has been not only to check his advance, but to drive him back to the vicinity of his main force, on the river. The Federal column, as we have heretofore stated, succeeded in coming within five miles of Dalton, and thirty-three miles south of Chattanooga; but it has been driven back, and on Sunday Gen. Forrest's headquarters were at Ringgold, twenty-three miles below Chattanooga. Trains were run as far as Dalton yesterday, and an engine to Catoosa. Of the losses on either side during the skirmishing on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, we have been unable to obtain any information.

We have seen a private letter dated Dalton, September 18th, six o'clock, P. M., which says: "Our forces are engaged to-day, as the cannonading can be heard here distinctly. It is supposed to be in the vicinity of Ringgold, but as yet we have no tidings. We have everything ready to leave at a moment's warning."

In his progress on the road the enemy destroyed all the bridges above Ringgold, and three on this side. The tunnel is uninjured. Other damage to railroad property at Catoosa and Chickamauga has been correctly stated.

From the main body of the army nothing additional has reached the city, that we are aware of. Neith has anything transpired as to the movements of the enemy, beyond numerous reports of his great activity on the immediate river line, where Rosecrans is said to be briskly engaged in throwing up defenses, repairing the railroad, and accumulating supplies. There is nothing additional from East Tennessee. To our friends abroad we can say that military movements are on foot in this vicinity that promise early and successful operations on our part; but of these we cannot speak more definitely at present. Let all be patient.

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Near Ringgold, Ga., Sept. 15, 1863.

Editors Appeal: Our army has at length come to a "stand still." And what an army! The most gallant the world ever beheld. As to pomp and pageantry we have nothing to boast of; but confidence of winning the victory when the hour of battle comes was never more prevalent. An unbounded spirit of enthusiasm and eagerness for action is predominent. The retreat has only had a tendency to arouse the latent patriotism, and be assured Napoleon's guard or more anciently speaking, Leonidas with his boasted three hundred Spartans, never did more chivalrous fighting than the grand army under the persecuted Bragg will do. This eagerness for action is not prompted from a malicious feeling, but from a high sense of their country's injuries—her wounded pride and patriotism.

More than once has Gen. Bragg offered the enemy battle and as often rejected. They seem more desirous of whipping us by flank movements and exhausting our supplies than by mesting us in open combat.

Rosecrans seems at present falling back in the direction of Chattanooga. The main portion of his army is massed on his right. Crittenden's corps moved down on the Ringgold and Dalton road a few days since. This was done for the purpose of protecting immense wagon trains, which were immediately sent to the vicinity of Pea ridge. This being consummated, one division followed the trains while the remainder of the corps went down the Layfayette road to Leak's Springs. Here they met Gen. Pegram, who, with the 6th Georgia, Col. Hart and Rucker's Legion, Col. Rucker commanding, gave them battle. The fight lasted some three hours. The casualties were small in Gen. Pegram's command—four killed and ten wounded. Capt. George P. Yae, of Gen. P's staff, was slightly wounded. Of the Yankees, twelve were killed and twenty wounded. Our forces fell back a few hundred yards, when the Yankees took fright and retreated in confusion. They pressed citizens to guide them out to the heights of Pea ridge. They scattered through the cornfields like patridges—officers and all—in confusion, remarking at every step that the "rebels had them surrounded." I omitted to speak of the engagement that Col. Scott's cavalry brigade had with the same force on the Ringgold and Dalton road.

On the morning of the 10th, Gen. Forrest, with Col. S's brigade went to Ringgold. On the way thither evidences of infantry having passed into the town was visible. Had not been in town more than half an hour before scouts reported the enemy on the Graysville road. In a few minutes more signal guns were fired from all the heights adjacent the town. Simultaneous with this firing our pickets were forced in on all the roads north of Ringgold. The artillery was soon hurried back on the Dalton road with the portion of cavalry. In a few minutes the enemy began to shell the town. In the meantime their sharpshooters had cut off any further retreat on the Dalton road. One hundred and forty men, under Lieut. Col. Montgomery of the 5th Tennessee, were thus cut off, and were forced to climb the mountain south of Ringgold. The enemy followed, with much spirit, two miles on the Dalton road, where our artillery, being put in position, opened on them. After an hour's duelling, the enemy began to turn our flanks by their superior forces. Gen. Forrest retired to Tunnel Hill. On the road several ambuscades were formed for the Yankees which resulted in cheeking their advance considerably, and the killing of some twenty of the enemy.

At Tunnel hill an ample force was concentrated to give them a good fight, but they did nothing more than throw forward their line of skirmishers. It was here that Gen. Forrest charged the enemy's line and was slightly wounded. Cavalry skirmishes occur almost daily.

Rumor reports Burnside's advance at Cleaveland. I have no doubt but what this is true. If so, we shall have warm times on Gen. Bragg's right. Let refugee Tennesseeans and invaded Georgians be of good cheer, "all things are working together for good." Burnside's tyrannical hand has been felt in Knoxville. All known to sympathize with our cause have been arrested. This has been done regardless of age. Negroes have been torn from their owners, notwithstanding the former's protestations against leaving their homes. This was done in East Tennessee. Their advent into Georgia has been marked with the same fiendish conduct. At Grayville they tore the bucket and canteen factory to atoms. At Ringgold and vicinity they destroyed everything they could lay their hand on.

This is only a foretaste of what is in store for the people of the South wherever the federal horde may gain a foothold.

Under its situation head an Atlanta paper of the 18th has the following:

All is cheering in the front. The wily Rosecrans has been defeated in his advance into Georgia, and is falling back rapidly to Chattanooga, from which he will be driven at an early day. We have many items of reliable information, which we regret we cannot publish, simply because we ought yet for a time to withhold them, lest the enemy should take advantage of them. Spies are in the land; some of them doubtless in this city, and many from here to the lines of the enemy. The press, therefore, must be careful. We cannot refrain, however, from giving to our readers the following extract from a private letter received on yesterday from the front and written by an officer attached now to the army of Tennessee, and who leads a gallant Georgia regiment. The writer says:

"I trust the people will be patient and wait the results of the campaign of this army before passing judgment upon its Generals, and destroying the confidence of the soldiers in their leaders. Thus far Rosecrans has displayed no great generalship. With an army superior to ours in numbers, he confidently expected to cross the Tennessee river and, with Chattanooga as his base, drive Bragg in the interior. Thus far he has accomplished nothing toward this end. He has violated every maxim of war in separating his forces, and although he has crossed the river above and below, he can't unite them. Nor will Bragg permit him. Had Bragg remained at Chattanooga, Rosecrans might have crossed the mountain, directed his march to Dalton, forced Bragg to fall back, and been in a position to unite with Burnside. As it is, Bragg confronts him at the mountain. Burnside keeps at a respectable distance. If he comes too near Bragg, he will be overwhelmed; his main hope is in a union of his force with Rosecrans'. Bragg can at any moment "re-possess" Chattanooga. In this state of affairs, Rosecrans being foiled, has no other alternative than to recross the river. He can accomplish nothing without the co-operation of Burnside."

"Then give Bragg all the force than can be spared him—let him have a hundred thousand men, if possible—a large army for once to operate in Tennessee, and the Confederate flag will float over the State before the campaign closes."

For the Progress.]

Mr. Editor:—I had hoped when it became apparent to every one that the services of all able bodied men were needed to repel the hordes of the enemy that are now swarming upon us from every quarter, that none would then be found to shrink, or in any manner skulk from duty; and especially did I expect to see those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating the present state of affairs upon the country, all fly to the rescue, and at least practice what they preached, and let their light so shine that others not so bright might see their works and follow their example. And I did hope that if any, who came under the provisions of the law, should be found wanting in courage in this their country's trying hour, that our authorities, both State and Confederate, would allow the law to take its course, impartially at least. And that after the odious exemptions in some of the laws of Congress had been repealed (or said to be) that all classes would fare alike, and that we should have no cause of complaint. But alas! alas! my fondest hopes have all been blighted, and in vain have I wished for the best.

I, sir, was a Union man until it almost became treason in the eyes of some to talk of Union. I saw, in the dark future, I thought, horrors that the most brilliant imagination failed to picture in store for us, if these proud United States should be severed. War clouds dark and ominous boomed up in the distance freighted with blood and mingled with a widow's tears, ready to pass over us and deluge this, our once happy land, with their contents.

My fears and most bitter expectations have thus far been awfully realized. With such premonitions as these who would not have clung with a death-like tenacity to the government of our fathers? But it was severed. The last golden link that bound us together as a great and prosperous nation, was snapped in two by the ruthless hands of designing demagogues and reckless politicians, and the melancholy result is now before our eyes.

With the South (since we are forced to be sectional) and her destiny my all depends. I was then bound to her by every tie of nature, both by affinity and consanguinity. My hopes for future independence and liberty were the hopes of the South. This feeling, I thought, should be universal, and especially did I think it would be with those who clamored for the separation.

But, alas, how changed. Instead of those who it seems spoke, preached and prayed for this state of affairs, setting the example by going into the ranks and standing like a rock in the defence of their beloved South, and showing a willingness and sincerity to the cause by risking themselves side by side with those who opposed them at first, on the battle-field, thereby showing that we were engaged in one great common cause for common liberty and independence, where do we find them? I will only answer this question in the negative—not in the Confederate army as soldiers. And again as bitterly as it was first denied, it is now apparent to the most incredulous that slave property is the great ground work of all this inhuman butchery, and that our privilege to hold such property depends altogether on the final result of this war. And the presumption naturally arises, should not those most interested in this species of property be foremost in its defence, and kindly invite those who do not own it to assist them? But notwithstanding all this, what do our eyes behold and our ears hear? The first great blow that was struck to divide the South in two classes, was done at Richmond, right under the nose of the President, by that ever memorable Congress that passed a twenty negro exemption law, thereby alienating the non-slave from the slave owner, and those who owned a few from those who owned a great many, which has engendered a feeling of hatred and malice that cannot be smothered, and which is a great cause for desertions from the army. But I know it is said that this odious feature in the exemption law has been repealed and that now all shall fare alike. But I tell you, sir, the people know better than this, and they will not be humbugged any longer. If the law has been repealed it has never sent the first man who came under its provisions at first, to the army, in my knowledge, and I know several.

Such men always find a place to slip out of the regular service, either by being always detailed, or, perhaps, buying cotton for the Government, appointed to collect tithes or something else that will never benefit the country one cent, and which old men or disabled soldiers could do equally as well as they, and with a great deal more grace to themselves and satisfaction to the people. Even in the militia for home defense, we see such men evading and slipping out by some little hook or crook, that a poor man cannot avail himself of; some as government agents and others forming a pretended cavalry service, which has no authority from any quarter except in the length of their purses or their standing in society.

Now, sir, these things are being practiced every day right before the eyes of those who are not considered of the high class and who cannot share of these privileges. Now can it be wondered that a spirit of resistence has got abroad in the land? There is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the masses feel that they have almost reached it. I am in favor of the impartial enforcement of the conscript law upon all grades alike, both rich and poor, slave and non-slave owner, without any exemptions only from disability. The law at first did not meet of my approval, and the clause allowing substitution was an odious feature and should have never been allowed. But as it is the law of the land, why for God's sake, let it be universally and impartially enforced, and until it is,—which is not very likely to be the case—the people cannot and will not be satisfied. When the man with a wife and six or eight little children dependent upon him for every mouthful they eat or what they wear, is ruthlessly snatched away from them into the army by the operations of this law, and his neighbor, who has a plenty and to spare and hands to make more, by some hook or crook gets clear and is left behind, and who is as able to stand the hardships of camp life as himself, it is enough to cause that man to do things he would perhaps hate. But such is the case, it is of common occurrence.—Who is to blame? What is the matter? Surely there must be a screw loose somewhere. Can it not, will it not be remedied? I fear not. I have four sons in the Confederate army and have lost one son-in-law in the army, and their families are mainly dependent upon me for any assistance and partially for support, and I am over the age of conscription or militia. But, nevertheless, if every man who is subject to any branch of the service (I mean those who are able) is made to go and do his share, and let justice take the place of injustice and partiality, then I am willing to go and do my share in any way I can, age or no age; and, until this is done, we need hardly to be surprised at anything that turns up. Until partiality and favoritism, fraud and deceit cease to be practiced upon the people, and every man is fed out of the same military spoon, we need not expect to ever accomplish much. But such is not, has not, and, I fear, never will be the case. JUSTICE.

Little River, Wake co., N: C., Sept. 16.

Capture of the Cronstadt.—This steamship which left Wilmington on the night of the 13th of August, was captured by the U. S. steamer Rhode Island, on the 6th inst. The Nassau Herald gives the following account of the capture:

The C. S. Constadt, Captain Jones, left Wilmington, July 13th, and proceeded safely on her voyage to Nassau, up to the morning of the 16th (Sunday,) when at 8.30 a. m., a steamer was sighted. At this time the Cronstadt was about 25 miles from Green Turtle Cay, the man-of-war lying directly between her and the land. After a vain attempt to make the land, the Cronstadt steamed out to sea again, the Rhode Island giving chase. A little after 11 a. m., it became evident that the distance between the two was becoming lessened. The Chief Engineer, Pilot, 2nd mate, 2nd engineer, and carpenter, took to a boat and got away. At 2 o'clock the Rhode Island opened fire, but out of range; at 3.30, having previously fired, she sent a shell fully a mile in advance of the Cronstadt, and shortly after ran up alongside, when Capt. Jones hove to, and his vessel was captured, after a chase of about 7 hours.

The crew and passengers with the exception of the Captain, Mate, two engineers, and Purser, were transferred to the Rhode Island, and after two days' cruise landed, at their request, at Harbour Island. They arrived here on Thursday. The officers in the boat succeeded in reaching Green Turtle Cay at 10 a. m., Monday, and arrived here on Saturday. The Cronstadt was sent in charge of a prize crew to Port Royal and thence to Boston. Her cargo consisted of 609 bales of cotton, 550 rosin and boxes of tobacco, and 200 hogsheads turpentine. The Rhode Island is one of the fastest steamers in the U. S. Navy. It will be remembered it was this steamer that chased the Sirius into our Port, and also ran the Margaret and Jessie ashore.

More Ships for the Confederate Service.—The Morning News, a paper published in the West of England, says that three steamers belonging to the government have been sold within the last three months, and it is also that they have been purchased by Confederate agents. One of them now named the "Sea Hawk," a steamer of three thousand tons and three hundred and twelve horse power—has been refitted throughout, and was a welcome counts to sail soon. The News says she has a warlike appearance of a man-of-war, and the general feeling prevails that she is intended to carry the Confederate flag.

Congressional Discussion.—We are requested to give notice that the candidates for Congress in the 5th District will address the people of Nash, at Nashville, on Tuesday the 22d instant. Sept 21-2t

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

MATCH HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 24TH INSTANT, IN front of our Sales Room, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, to the highest bidder, a No. 1 pair of well matched and well broke Horses; also an elegant Carriage, with set of Harness. The whole turn out is well known in this city. For information enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Sept 21-td

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE, Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.

Sept 21-1m*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.

WANTED THREE GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO work on buildings and furnaces at C. S. Medical Laboratory, near Lincolnton, N. C. Apply to

GEORGE FINCH, Architect. Lincolnton, N. C.

Sept 19-6t

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

WANTED.

TO RENT OR BUY A SMALL TENEMENT IN THE business part of this city. Such rooms suitable for a small family and store room attached, also a room in which to erect a small bakery.

Any one having such property to dispose of will do well to make early application at this office.

May 16-6m